in the flank, and completely routed them. Of course the report wants confirmation. [St. Louis Rop., 18th.

THE KANAWHA EXPEDITION. THE RANAWITA FATEBORIOS.

THE PASSAGE UP THE KANAWITA—CONCENTRATION OF GEN. COX'S BRIGADE—SKIRMISH
WITH CAVALRY—THREE COMPANIES OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST ORIG SURROUNDED-RELEP DISPATCHED-THE RELEF FIRED ON FROM

DISPACTHED—THE RELIEF FIRED ON PROM
AN ASSECCIATE—ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL
WOUNDYD—HOT TIMES ABEAD.
RES. HOUR, VIRGINIA,
Thirty-one miles up the Kinawha, July 16.
The merring of the cith opened with a heavy fog
aver the river. Cal. Guthele, with the land forces,
composed of Companies a, Capt. Wheeler; F. Capt.
Semi-ton; C. Capt. Corine; D. Capt. Johns; and I.
Semi-ton; Cox. Look up his it end march to Kipley at 5
colock, with the La mage-wa, cas all in line. The
above step at oil with quick and classic step, highhope and with channing the monotony of camp life
to peace with channing the monotony of camp life with changing we monotony of camp lift dive service, and with the hope of som

These on tourd of the boat under command of Lieu-carani-Colonel upart and May r Leiper, are Compa-nes II., there Caluff; E. Cap sin Skinnoon; E., Capulla E. Le G. Ca., in 3d cast, and B. Captain Leolard. If we not until sever of clock that the fog-cared any we since the true to be at a proceed up the fire. The line is we had some on ordanity to with eafor m of t e le Kentacky herianut, I must are my sur, he i finding them so perfect in where executive. The companies all move precision of viteract, and is the regimental names must magnificent appearance. In the number of with rejidity, and in perfect they are a spletch buy of men, and only moved the ferm prove their worthings of proceeds. He sim the cause for which the sek to be shown the feets, rove their worthness of sek to be shown the feets, rove their two thinks to the segment of the feet shown to support. The Rev. J. F. Wigot, Chaplin of the 1st Kentucky, joined the regiment this marning. He had been detained at Guysaleste with the lad.

Erother Wright is full of martial ardor, and feels brother Wright is full opened. We prised the

one to have the " half ' opened. We possed the of Berfalant 9; o' lock. Buffalo is a neat little sown or Business to to clock. Business a near little sown, on the left bank of the river an you ascend. In times of pane it contains about five hundred inhabituals, but as this place, of late, has been a robot readization, it has been partly secreed all the Union men have as how ing been driven from there; but they are now returning as the Federal troops a varies. As son as we passelld place, Capt. Cabiil formed its company on each this place, Capt. Calliff formed his company on each side of the hardsone deck of the beat, ready to answer any little in invitifies well in the rebels might see proper to extend to us, by bullets or otherwise, from the store. They, however, co sidered eigerstion to bestore of valor, and made themselves invisible in those parts. We arrived at Red House, thus infessions. those parts. We nerived at Rev House, thus influs-above Bullalo, at nacidala, and reported to Gen. Cox. At this point the "Wiss-neres, some time since, stud-flatheats, beded with to k, in the river, to obstruc-the channel, but if he efforts were not as successful as they had wish d, the boars all baying succeeded in pessing these contractions without ordicalty. At this point is sit out of the town of Wine red, the county sent of Putpasa; it contains about one hundred and firty in-Ditants.
One mile above Red House we found encamped the

following troops: Eth and a set thin, and tour con-nuous of the 11th Orio. Tey are encamped in the bottom currented with tills. The 11th Ohio has two ricces of rigid canon placed on the hights, con-pletely commanding t e position. Scouts have been letely commanding the position. Scouts have been est cot in all circtions, and picket guards are exceeded upon the highes around.

There is quite a straining the troops just at proceed.

some cm, layed in a oving camp kettle some in gather-ing fire-wood, and others in outding tires, preparatory ing fire-wood, and others in bund g ares, prepared to proparing their rations for the morrow. Sheep near beauts a very considenous part in the contributions far the festive board. The "boa" tugally enjoy the relieb of this Secces for mutton, which was intended for

relish of this seres for marks.

the greating of or er coars.

Gen. Cox re eived a dispatch this evering stating that Gen. McCentan and e.g. ged the re els at a point called Rich Mountain, a.u. gained a glorious victory, cannoting many presents. You, of course, are con-

ealled kich Mountain, a a gained a glorious victory, capturing many presents. You, of course, are expectly informed of his movements.

Whether true or not, the town has its effect upon our boys here. They are all in a perfect fever of excitement, and anxiously booking for a brush with the rebels in this section. We have received information here of the rebels having oursed the hidge at Pocatalico, seven unless above here, and it is supposed they intend to make a stand at that point or the mouth of Co. I River, eight unless ab vette to mar place. The rebels are reported as being, i areached at the mouth of Co. I River, defended by butters of artiflery, and the bridge well protected. Should they not be able to held the four men are tirate, however, that they will not keep their position long enough to give them a glimpse of their position long enough to give them a glimpse of their countenances. The column will all move from this point to-morrow morning, at day light.

The river fleet, which is compaised of four steam-bone-the Economy, Mary Cook, Marmora, and Silver Lake-will proceed on up the river with a portion of the troops, and the baggage and stores. This morning a commany of Rebel her-emen was seen across

of the troops, and the baggage and stores. This morning a company of Rebel hor-emen was seen across the river, just below Red House. A company of the 12th Ohio crosses in pursuit, when the Rebels wheeled and ran. The 12th treat upon them, killing one of their number and his horse.

7 o'clock p. w.—A scout has this moment arrived in camp, and reports the Rebels on a knoll in resition at Scarcy Cr ek, 800 strong, with two pieces of artillery, seven miles above here, and if at Col. Notion, with three companies of the 21st Onio, is also on a knoll, three miles this side of them.

ton, with three companies of the 21st Onio, is also on a knoll, three niles this side of them.

7) o'clock.— Another scout has just arrived, stating that the Rebells are marging on Col. Norton, with the intention of surrounding him. One discharge of artillery, the signal to strike the tente, has just sounded.

Tents have been struck armor buckled on, and the lines formed in marching order.

The 21st Onto has landed on the right river bank, and taken the line of much toward the enemy. The 1st Kentucky has also crossed the river, and are on their line of murch. I should have gone on the march with them, but I do not expect any fighting mutil morning, when the rosts will be there, and your corresponding when the rosts will be there, and your corresponding when the rosts will be there, and your corresponding when the rosts will be the regard of the rosts.

with them, but I do not expect by nighting with morning, when the costs will be there, and your correspondent will be smong them making notes. The boys started in great glee at the prospects before them. Capt. Capt. Capt. The power of a sick bid, to march at the head of his column. I was sar, y to see him leave in his weak conditio. All the boys on the sick hat shouldered their muskets and formed in the column, determined to see the fun and be in at the "killing." Not one man would stay be red. 11 o'clock at Neight, Sunday, 14th.—The column

11 o'clock at Night, Sunday, 142.—The column had not been moving more than 10 minutes before we beard rapid firing of musketry. Wishing to ascertain the cause, I started up to where the firing was heard. Proceeding a short distance, we found the dead and wounded in the road. They were all taken on board the steamer Economy, and the wounded were properly cared for by Dr. While of the 1st Kentu ky. Your cared for by Dr. Whi e of the let Kentuky. Your correspondent made himself useful in assisting the doctor in his attention to the wounded. The cause of the firing, as near as I can ascertain at present, wese from the column being fixed upon by some strugglers. In a wheat field on the road.

I must close this. In my next I will give you all the particulars. All the troops from this point—3,000 strong—are moving this morning to the seat of the troubles. You may expect stirring events in the next. C. W. S.

"SECESSION" ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS-TWO HUNDRED

AND PIFTY VIRGINIANS HOLD THREE TROP. SAND IN CHECK, AND BILL FOUR HUNDRED.

SAND IN CHECK, AND BILL FOUR HUNDRED.

From The Behmond Whig, bith.

Richmonn, July lo.—It is a sad pleasure to communicate to you a state of sfairs in North-Western Virginia that at first eight may appear disastrous, but which upon closer examine ion sheds many a ray of satisfaction and encouragement to our future career—satisfaction that our late ill-success has lost to our State that portion which should hever have been defended, and encouragement from the fact that our gallant boys fight with so much success against a thousand odds.

Camp Garnett is situated in a gorge just beyond the pase that ruen between Rich and another mountain. The low slope of this latter mountain retreats from the camp, and consequently does not command it, but

cent to the position, and up n it there is an eminence
that is considered the very key to Camp Garnett.
On Toe-day last, Col. Pegram, knowing the importance of this point, detached three companies, Buckingham Lee Gaard, Rockbridge Gaard, and Dryor
Rides) and one gun from the Lynchburg Artillery, to
secure the position at all hazards.

They gained the height, and about ten o'clock had built the breastwork to the beight of two logs; mean while, the chemy, guided by the Paion mountaineers, but by square and companies reached a point beyond the breastworks and a fixtle more devated.

Intendistely they commenced an attack upon our animished breastwork from the distance of fifteen hundred yards. They advanced and fired with Minke riles incessantly. No execution, however, was done with these arms.

Our loss was at shorter distances from the deadly fire of our breaster Visciology.

Our loss was at shorter distances from the deadly have of our brother Virginians. Approaching within five hundred yards, they began to feel the fatal shots from east boys. At this and shorter distances they were moved down like wheat before the blade.

At every volley from us they fell back in confusion, but their overwhelming numbers proceed forward until they discharged their places in our very faces; then we thought retreat better than a localized death, and each

The whole force of the enemy was said to have been eight the saint. Three thousand advanced to the attack, while the rest are a held in reserve. Put of the reserve occupied it had Mountain, while put descended to the mount in crossed the pass, and occupied the side of the other mountain not far from the rout thus being on both sides of the road, in order, I suppose, to can all Col. Pegram, it he should a tempt a retreat to Boverly. Our whole force in the consecuent was 2%.

We held the enemy in obselve with this little handful for an boar and a half. Lessidas with his 320 Sparton boar and a half. Lessidas with his 320 Sparton boar and a half. Lessidas with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Lessidas with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Lessidas with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Lessidas with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Condition with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Lessidas with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Condition with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Condition with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Lessidas with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Condition with his sittle handful for an boar and a half. Lessidas with his sittle handful for an boar and half. Lessidas with his sittle handful for an boar and half. Lessidas with his sittle handful for an boar and half beautiful for an history and half beautiful for an half beautiful for an history and half beautiful for an history and half beautiful for an half beautiful for an history and half beautiful for an history and half beautiful for an half beautiful for an history and history and half beautiful for an history and history an The whole force of the enemy was said to have be

having thirty men, together with Captain Irving and Lieut, Boyd, killed. Capt. Curry of the Reckord of treard, and Caut. Anderson of the Lynchburg Artil-ler, we calso among the killed. Four hundred of the enemy found a weited door in death.

From The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th we have the following account, abowing that the news of the death of General Carnett had reached Richmond:

THE NEWS PROM THE NORTH-WEST.

We learn from a gentleman who left Beverly on Friday at 10 o'clock, that the enemy entered that place shoully after be left.

The battle legan at half-past one and ended at three. At sunset report says that Col. P. led six companies out from his came on Rich Mountain, to retake his At sonset report says that Col. P. led six companies out from his camp on Rich Mountain, to retake his peel ion, but mistaking his wav he missed sis mark, and told his men cosave themselves as best they could the would return and bring out the regiment. In this latter attempt he was taken prisoner. Many of his men cut through the enemy and came up with our regiment on its retreat.

we learn from him also that we were somewhat We learn from him also that we were somewhat risaken is our account of the fight at Rich Moputsin. The facts are as follows: Our picket guard, consisting of the following companies: The Upshar Greys, Capt in Himil boshum; Buckingham Lee Guard, Capt. Irving; Captain Carry's company from Rockbridge, Hardy Blues, Capt. Mullen, and one other company, and Captain Delaniel's Artillery company, with one of their pieces, were attacked near the top of Rich Monatain by a detachment of the enemy numbering some 5 000 near.

5,000 near.

Our entire force engaged did not exceed 350 men, but they fought gallamly, and slithough the enemy had such heavy odds against us, our gallant little band repulsed them three times, and killed a large number

The conduct of Capt. Delaniel on this occasion is he covered by surviving nembers of the Up hur ireys. After his whole company were killed or irien from their gun, and be wounded, he fired the sized three times and after being attacked by the enemy with their bayenets, he shot two of them with his

my with their bayonets, he shot two of them with his revolver. The lorges remaining in the fortification commended their position during the right, and nearly all of them comped. Our entire loss in killed and wounded and pris ners will not exceed 200.

Gen. Garnett commenced his retreat from his position as Leared Ridl on Friday night, in the direction of Beverly, and advanced to within three miles of that place, we on finding the road blockaded he countermarched and took the road leading to St. George, in Tuckee County, which be had passed.

The oremy were in pursuit of him, and had encamped near the St. George Road, and when Gen. Gerastiven hed that point, and turned off in the direction of St. George, they attacked him in his rear, and cut up his acmy in a terrible manner, killing him in the action.

Nothing further has been heard from Gen. Garnett's

force, but it is presumed they made their escape with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and stores and muci ions of war. Enough is known, however, to state that our forces have been routed from the North-

ALL ABOUT THAT FLAG OF TRUCE. A SECESSION ACCOUNT. Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Cerrespondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, July 12, 1861.

Licut.-Cel. Thomas H. Taylor, C. S. A., late of Memplis, left this city Sanday morning hast, as the bearer of a latter from President Davis to the President of the United States, in relation to the case of the prisoners taken on board the captared privateer Savannan, who are now confined in prison in New-York, and two of whom, the captain and first mate, are said to have been consisted of piracy. Proceeding by real to Mannassa Junction, he was directed to report for instructions to Briganier-General Beaurepard and he accordin by repaired to the headquarters of that officer. Remaining over night there, he was furnished by Gen. B. with an unseeded letter of explanation to tree, McDowell, commending the Federal for exist.

At Fairfax he was furnished with a detachment of twelve mount d men and two non-commissioned off cers, under command of Lieut. Breckinging, and the eers, under command of Lieut. Breckinriage, and the rarty, tearing a flag of truce, set out for Arrington. They had proceeded within seven miles of Arlington and three nriles beyond the place where the Columbia tringile civerare from the Alexandria road, where they encounter do force of the Federal dragooss under command of Col. Andrew Poster, late of the United States Rifles, by whom they were halted, until the sent formalities in such cases had been gone through with. From Col. Forter, indeed from all the officers with whom Col. Taylor came in contact, he received not only great civility, but all the military honors that attach to his rank. Col. Porter inquired after the alth of his former friend and commede non or ms former friend and comrade in arms. Col. Robert Lee. Upon being informed that Col. Taylor know no such editer as Col. Lee, he begged parden and asked after Gen. Lee. Of course Col. Taylor could give him all the information he desired in regard to the healts of the accomplished and universally esteemed

health of the accomptance and universally escenier C in minder-in-there of the Confederate States army. The absence from Arlington of Gen. McDowell caused some delay there, and it was not until 9 o'clock at night that Gen. Scott sent Col. Van Reneselaer, exitor aid-de-samp, with a carriage to convey Col. The bis headquartors in Washington. Arriving there, he met the Lieutenant-General in full dress, with his

to his headquarters in Washington. Arriving there, he met the Lieutenant-General in full dress, with his entire staff around him, in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious way. Gen. Scott hea d the object of the massion, received the letter to President Emodin, read it, and dispatched a measureger to convey it to the President and return with his roply.

During the absence of the messenger, Gen. Scott ordered in wive, introduced Col. Taylor to his staff, and invited the party to join him in a glass of champane, a request to which those present responded with an abacity altogether characteristic of the prefession. After the lapse of half an hour, spent in conversation and the interchange of civilities, the messenger returned and reported that the President had retired, and could not therefore be seen that night. Gen. Scott, promising that a reply should be returned at an early hour, if not on the morrow, and that he would take care it should be intrusted to an officer who would deliver it to this Government in person, disadased Col. Taylor, recommending him to the boegitalities of Gen. McDowell, with whom he returned to Allington. There he spent the remainder of the night, and on Tucsday morning, after partaking of breakinst at the quarters of Gen. McDowell, and being kindly supplied with files of Eastern papers, he baie adien to his courteous hear, and took his departure for home, under an escort of twenty dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Putoam, U. S. A., by whom he was conducted without the lines. Returning, he spent Tucsday night with Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas, and reached kichmond on Wednesday evening.

Col. Taylor expresses much gratification at the treat-

on Wednesday evening.

Col. Taylor expresses much gratification at the trent-rent he received during his sojourn within the enemy's lines. Most of the officers with whom he met, and lines. Most of the omcers with whom he mes, and among the number Gen. Scott, made many kindly in-quiries after the health of former friends and associates in the army, while from all with whom he was thrown in contact he received every confresy and attent n consistent with military usages. Of course it is scarcely consistent with military usages. Of course it is scarcely necessary to add that the officers he met were of the regular United States army, and not Lincoln's Yankee

It speaks well for the promptitude of this Govern It speaks well for the promptitude of this Government, that is did not wait to receive information of the sentence of Baker and the Second Officer of the Savannah, before interfering to arrest the further progress of proceedings. As soon as news reached this city that the mock trial through which the prisoners were burried, had resulted in their conviction, President Davis drew up and dispatched a letter of warning and remonstrance, in which, after daly setting forth the facts of the case as well as the law applicable thereto, the Lincoln usurpation was warned that any attempt to inflict upon the prisoners the pendice of piracy, would be followed by immediate retaliation upon the part of the Government of the Confederate any attempt to inflict upon the prisoners the pendice of piracy, would be followed by immediate retaliation upon the part of the Government of the Confederate States. That this warning is no idle threat, every one who knowe the from will and inflexible purpose of the President is fully aware. And in the pursuit of the policy thus indicated, he has the cordual and manatimous approval of every member of the Administration, as well as the sanction of the popular feeling. So it rests with the Federal Government to determine rests with the Federal Government to determine whether it will inaugurate one of the bloodiest and most relentless civil wars that ever darkened the page of history with the story of its atrocities. Will they—dare they, do it? We shall see.

THE SKIRMISH AT NEW CREEK.

THE SKIRMISH AT NEW CREEK.

From The Consertand (Md.) Civilian and Tategraph.

CAMP NEAR NEW-CREEK, July 15, 1861.

Agreeably to promise, I send you a synopsis of our doings since we left your city. On the arrival of the train at this place, Capt. Blanchard's and Capt. Taylor's companies of Bucktails, in Kane's ride regiment, were detailed to take possession of New-Creek, then in the hands of the rebells. After a "double quick" of

one count safety in flight down the other side of the three miles, being guided part of the way by two smi-

three miles, being guided part of the way by two antiable, intelligent, and sprightly young ladits, we can o
u on the tiltage, and found that Secret had left in
g cat hasic, without taking all their provision. and
leaving a waren-load of truck to fall into our hands.

The inhabitants expressed great joy at a cing us,
and hoped we would remain to protect them. From
the words and crass, the young men capable of bearing arms came in—and sorry pictures they were.

Husted and harrassed as they had been, they would
han offed before taking up arms against the Union.
The Pose masser was a rank tebel, and had left without
making over his commission to any one, or appointing
a deputy. The mail was a ized as United States property, and there to Col. Biddle for safe keeping.

A detachment of about 40 of Col. Kame's couts
can in will he we were at New-Creek, and the two
commanies returned to camp, leaving the place in possession of the Colonel and his weary boys. In the
morning before dawn a carry of \$5 rebel cavalry came
swe-quig through the streets of New-Creek and found
our boys, at least a few of them, ready for them. The
encounter was brief and decisive. El. ht of the rebels
were shin and twice that number wounded. Not one
of our hoys was hart, and for the first action they
acted with coolness and introphility. As a speciace of
the former, I mention the conduct of a private in Capt.
Blanchard's company of Bucktails. Jim had fired
and dropped his man, and after londing and taking aim
found his piece would not up off. He therefore retreated a short distance, followed by the enemy,
and sat down to prick powder into the tube of
his gun, while the bullets whistled round him. He
was soon ready to take aim acain, and another saidle
was empty. Andy Buchanan of the same company,
shot Lieut. R. P. Boaton, the commander of the rebel
forces through the head. And every man of the firstle
party did well. So harried was the retreat of the
enemy that they left two of their dead on the epot, and
two more a shurt detence off. ny that they left two of their dead on the spot, and

two more a short distance off.

This morning we are packing up our traps to go somewhere, and what we do and went becomes of us when we get there I may live to tell you. Some O is Regiments have come on, and there is

talk of taking konney.

The boys are all eager for a free fight, in which we can all be counted in.

A "SECESSION" ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN. From The Bil more Lie ange

ACCOUNT BY CONGRESSIONAL EYE-WITNESS-DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALS-JEALOUSY EE-TWEEN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OFFICERS-TYLER AND M'DOWELL AT LOGGERHEADS-MASKED BATTERIES AND RIFLE PITS-RAPID RETREAT OF OF CONGRESSIONAL AMATEURS -SUPERIOR FIGHTING MATERIAL OF SOUTH-ERNERS—BEAUREGARD'S POSITION TOO STRONG TO BE TAKEN BY THE NORTHERN ARMY-EXCESSES COMMITTED BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

The following account comes through our occasional correspondent at Washington, on whom we have great

The following account of the battle at Bull's Run is given by the Hons. Wm. A. Richardson, John A. Mc-Cleroand of Hi., and John W. Noel of Missouri (all members of the Honse), who were eye-witnesses of the battle, and aided in several instances in bearing from the field members of the New-York Eth, who were wounded.

The action commenced under the direction of Gen.

The action commenced under the direction of Gen. Tyler of Connecticut, at 1½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at Bull's Run, three miles from Contexville, between reveral companies of skirnishers attached to the Massachusetts Ist, and a masked battery situated on a slight eminence. The skirmishers reteated rapidly, and were succeeded in the engagement by Sherman's battery and two companies of regular cavalry, which, after continuing the context for some time, were supported by the New-York Pith, 1st Maine, id Michigan, 1st Massachusetts, and a Wisconsin regiment, when the battle was waged with greatesmestness, continuing until 5 o'clock. The Federal troops were then drawn back in great confinion beyond the range of the Confederate batteries, here they bivonacked for the night.

During the conflict the Michigan, Maine, and Wisconsin Regiments held their ground with a fortifiede which, in view of the galling fire to which they were exposed, was most remarkable, but the New-York 12th and the Massachusetts let Reminents revired in great disorder from the field, a portion of them throwing away knapsacks, and even their arms, in their flight.

disorder from the field, a portion of them throwing away knapsacks, and even their arms, in their flight. A number of the members of the former regiments o, only asserted that their confused retreat was the fault of their officers, who evinced a total lack of courage, and were the first to dee.

After the retreat had been commenced, Corcoran's New-York 69th (Irish) and Cameron's New-York 79th (Scotch) Regiments were ordered up to the support, but arrived too late to take part in the action.

There were three batteries in all. The first to open fire, which was the smallest, was situated on the top of an eminence; the second and most destructive, in a The latter was totally concealed from view by brush.

The latter was totally concealed from view by breakwood, &.e., and it was in attempting to take the first
by as-ant that the Federal troops stumbled upon it.
The battle occurred at a point in the declivity of the
road, where it makes a turn, forming an obtuse angle,
and the third battery was so placed as to enfliade with
its first the approaches toward the Junction.

Much jealousy, it is stated by the same authority, existed between the regular officers and these of the volunter corps, each appearing desirous of shifting to the
other side the responsibility of any movement not advised by the medical, and the isalousy, it is farred, will

other side the responsibility of any use other side the responsibility of any use vised by themselves, and the jealousy, it vised by themselves, and the jealousy, it will affect the efficiency of the Thus, Gen. McDowell expressly states that the battle

was not his own, but that of Gen. Tyler.

The former officer said be would not advance furand espetulls noitered the position of the be cor and the inference derived by my informants from

sec.; and the inference derived by my informants from his remarks, is that he deems his present force entirely insufficient to carry the opposition before him.

One of the gentlemen mentioned at the commencement of this account gives it as his opinion that Mannessas Junction cannot be carried by 50,000 men in two months, and all agreed in enylog that the force in der Beauregard has been entirely underrated numerically, and that their fighting qualities are superior. The cheers with which they rushed to the fight frequently rang with which they rushed to the fight frequently rang above the cin of the buttle. Their numbers were not meertained, but it is estimated at upward of 5,000 South Carolin and, under command of Gen. M. L. Bon-tan of South Carolina. Their artiflery was of the best kind. A shot from one of their batteries severed a bough from a tree quite two miles distant, and but a few feet from where the

two miles distinct, and but a few feet from where the vehicle of two Congressmen, was standing. One ball fell directly in the midst of a group of Congressmen, among weem was Owen Lovejoy, but injured no one, the members scampering in different directions, sheltering among trees, &c.

It is said to have been admirably served, too, as the beavy list of killed, and the disabling of Sherman's Bat-

tery, amply testify.

There were a number of rifle pits also in front of the batteries, from which much execution was done by ex-

Pert ridemen.

The Congressmen were greatly impressed with the

The Congressmen were groatly impressed with the extent and magnitude of the earth-works, intreachments, &c., eracted by the Confederates from Alexandria to Centreville and beyond. They were all of the most formidable and extensive character.

It is thought by them that Manassus Junction is encircled by a chain of batteries, which can only be penetrated by severe fighting. All the intreachments evidence consummate skill in their construction. The entire column under Gen. McDowell tell back at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, a short distance from Centreville, where they encamped. They were joined during the evening by Hentzleman's command, and on the succeeding morning by that of Col. Burnside, all of which troops are encamped there.

Later in the evening, Gen. Schenck's brigades of Chio troops was sent forward on the Hubesville road to flank the batteries, but no tidings had been heard of them up to 8 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, when the Congressmen left Gen. McDowell's headquarters, bringing with them his disputches to the War Department.

There discreteless put the loss of the Federalist in

These dispatches put the loss of the Federalist in killed at 5, but Mr. McClermand states that he himself saw a greater number than that killed. All of these gentlemen agree in estimating the number killed at 100. The disparity between the statements of the gentlemen and the official dispatches is accounted for by the fact, that the latter are based upon the returns of the surgeous, and that many of the killed are oftentimes never reported until after the publication of the official accounts.

One remarkable fact which commanded the special attention of the members of Congress was the ab-

One remarkable fact which commands the special attention of the members of Congress was the absence from that portion of Virginia visited by them of all the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms. They state that they saw but few people, and these were chiefly old women and children. The women seemed to regard the soldiers with bitter hostifity, and, to quote the language of one of the Congression, their "eyes fairly flashed fire whenever they looked at a seldier."

General McDowell expressed no fears of being attacked, but seemed apprehensive of some of the vol-

General McDowell expressed no fears of being attacked, but seemed apprehensive of some of the volunteer corps stambling upon a masked battery, and thus "precipitating a general engagement."

The loss of the Confederates was not known, but is conjectured by the Federalists to have been heavy. Among the killed is said to be one Colonel Fountainable tenst, descreted, so stated.

The excesses of the Federal troops in Virginia are exciting general indignation among army officers. A member of Congress, who visited the scape this morning, states that the village of Germantown has been

entirely burnt, with the exception of one house, in which lay a sick man, who had been robbed, he was which lay a sick man, who had been robbed, he was told, by an army surgeon, of nearly every article happenessed of the eligatest value, even to his jack-huife.

kuife. McDowell has issued orders that the first skiler detect d in p-rpetrature these depredation shall be shot, and has ordered that a guard be placed over the principal residence of any town the troops may criter. Special Dispatch to The Baltimore Exchange

Special Dispatch to The Baltimore Exchange.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19, 1861.

One of the Federal officers here reports that ut Boil's Run the Hessians were fitted upon from musiced batteries, and the 12th New-York completely runded. The other regiments also lose heavily. The Federals were completely routed, and Centreville is not in their possession.

The serroon of the Pennsylvania 5th reports that the 5th Massachusetts, 15th New-York 14 Wingsachusetts.

The surveyor of the Penns (Nam.) the revocation the 5th Masan husetts, 10th New-York I t Wiscorsin, and New-York Zounces were riddled, and the 5th Masanchusetta I se was 700 killed. The Let Wiscorsin were nearly cut to pieces and fled.

A number of officers a coreported to have been killed. The Fire Zonave lost several killed. The Federalists have all the means for monthing information, and we

have all the means for nequiring information, and we are comelled to rely upon their version of weat hap-pens. But that they have met with a severe repulse is Washington, July 19, 4 r. M.

Washington, July 19, 4 r. M.
Secretary Cameron came to the Senate to-say at two
o'clock, and informed some of the Senators that a reenforcement of 10,000 men were required i me-diately
by General McDowell. It is impossible to loarn anything from the Kepublicans. They only have the
means of obtaining information, and will not impart it.
At one time to-day there were not half a dozen Kepublican Senators in the Senate Chamber. A report serio
from a member of one of the New-York rightents calls
the defeat a most appaling one. He represents the loss the defeat a moss appaling one. He represents the loss of the Federals in killed, wounded, as dipuloners as so very great that I hesitate to forward it.

At two o'clock it was evident that the Republicans understood perfectly well that the battery of the Confederates had not been taken at the point of the bayonest, but on the content that the point of the bayonest, but on the content that the point of the bayonest.

federates and not been taken at the point of the bayonet; but on the contra's that there had been a severe repulse. It is said by a gentleman who was on the Virginia side of the Potomac, that the N-w-York 12th fled in the greatest contarion, flinging away everything they could get rid of.

They gave an excuse that their officers were cowards, and they would not fight under them. The Republishmes say it is all a mistake of Tyler's, and that McDowell will speedly actieve a great victory. There is great fear nore that Gen. Johnston has effected a junction with Beautegard at Mannesas Junction. If this be the case, there is every apprehension of an immediate forward movement on the part of the Confederates. federates. There will be no further advance on the part of the

There will be no further advance of the second forces for everal days.

From The Enchange citioria'.

Another informant assures us that he heard an order given in Washington last evening for eleven metallic coffins. As these must have been for officers, it shows

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEAD AND WOUND-ED AT BULL'S RUN.

The telegraph gives a full list of the Massachusetts men who tell at the fight at Bull's Run. The company at Chelson secuns to have suffered most.

Philander Crowell, who was killed, was a private in Company H (Chelsea Volunteers), lst Regiment. He was a son of Philander Crowell, esq., of the firm of Philander Crowell & Son, flour and grain brokers, on Commercial street, and lived with his father, in Walnut street, Chelsen. He was unmarried, and previous to joining the Chelsen company at the company. Walnut street, Chelsen. He was unmarried, and previous to joining the Chelsen company at the commencement of the war, followed the set. His brother went to Washington in Perhan's excersion, and it is not improbable that his body will be brought 'ome. He had made several voyages, from one of which, to China, he roturned last Autumn. He was twenty-one years of see.

years of age.
Thomas Harding was unmarried, and provious to en listing for the war be was employed as an engineer, in the oil works of Mesers. Carruth and Sweetser, in Citelsea.

Thomas Needbam was formerly a marble worker,

Thomas Needbam was formerly a marble worker, and carried on business on his own account in Chebson. He was unmarried. Sergeant James H. Marphy was also unmarried, and like Haroisg bad been an engineer in the employ of Mesers. Stattevant, Newell, & Co., lard oil manufacturers in Chebson.

George W. Grey was a son of Jeremiah Grey of Chebson, who is a shipwright in the employ of B. F. Deleno, Commercial street. Deceased was a carver and formerly worked in Now-York and the West. He was 22 years of age and annurried.

was 22 years of age and unmarried.

George Bacon, killed, left a wi e and one child residing in Chelsea. He was 22 years old and a pressman

by profession.
William Grantman was born in the city of New-York, age 2% and a clerk by profession.

George G. Learned, of 1st Massachusetts Regiment.

George G. Learned, of 1st Massachusetts Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Bull's Kun, is a son of Mr. Gearfield Learned, publisher of The Boston Shipping List. He is a printer by trade, and is well known among the craft in Boston. It is gratifying to hear that he was only slightly wounded.

Mayor Pay of Chelsen started for Washington on Friday evoning to look after the dead and wounded of the company from that town.

O. E. Sinpson of the lat Massachusetts Regiment (Schouler Volunteers), who was wounded at Bull a Ran—and since reported dead—was from North Cohasset, and was a son of Warren Simpson. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss—to whom he was marriedouly about three weeks before leaving for the sent of war. We are informed that he was a amiable, noble-hearted

We are informed that he was an amiable, noble-hearted young man, and his loss will be mourned by a large

circle of friends.

According to the telegraphic accounts from the battle ve-torday at Bull River, Virginia, two Boston printers were ki ed, both members of the Boston Fusileers. One was Liout. Smith, formerly a publisher of The One was Liout. Sm'th, formerly a publisher of The Signal, a penny paper of the city, but since engaged to a different business. He was married and recided in Cambridge, where he leaves a wife. He was appointed a Lieutenaut in the company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of lat Lieut. Wm. E. Lawrence as Adjutant of the recipront. occasioned by the promotion of lst Lieur. Wm. E. Lawrence as Adjutant of the regiment. He was about 30 years of age, has been a member of the company between two and three years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by those who were nequalated with highest terms by those who were nequalated with him.

The other was Sergeant Gordon Forrest, of the late firm of Farwell & Forrest, printers, of this city. He gave up his business here from purely patriotic motives to take part in the contest, leaving behind a wife and several children, and many warm and devoted

friends.

A third member of the Fusileers reported killed is
Elwin Field, of Charlestown, a stone-cutter by trade,
and a member of Warren Engine Company, of Charles-

ARMY BEEF. THE HUGH MAHER CON-TRACT.

The Press very properly made a noise about the first Beef Contract," which gave the contractors eight cents a pound, live weight, for bullocks delivered in Washington. Some prominent politicians were accused of having a hand in it. Yet there was not so much wrong as was supposed in the original price, for the contractors agreed to deliver the bullocks at Washington at their own risk, when it was dangerous for even armed men to travel that way, and much more so for peaceable bullock-drivers. The great wrong was in continuing the contract after all obstructions were removed, and after it had been sub-let to men in this city, who made a pile of money in filling it at six cents a pound. But these sub-contractors were honorable men, and never offered a bullock that was not of such prime quality that he would have been taken at the current market price by any respectable retail butcher in the city. We have seen whole droves of bullocks taken out of the sale-yards here, for that contract, that were above the average of all in market. If it was high, the soldiers got good beef. What do they get now? This question with be found fully answered be low, first, by a letter from J. F. Ballantyne, commercial editor of The Chicago Tribune, in which he save under date of July 16th:

under date of July 16th:
Inclosed is my report of Sunday's Cattle market.
I refer you particularly to the notice of the cattle bengat by Hugh Maher for the Government. They were a discrete to our prairies, and any man with a heart in his body ought to be sahamed to offer them to our brave troops as beef." The following is the report alluded to:

The following is the report alheled to:

8, Mr. Hogh Maher was again in the market yesterday buying for the Government, and a more scraegy
coffection of animals were probably never before
seen in this city than the purchases made by him. At
the Fort Wayne yards there were yestering afternoon
about 140 which he had purchased in the course of the
day, and they looked like the offscourings of Sodom
and Gomorrab. Instead of boying a round lot of goodlooking steers, he bought the fast ends of small lots of
scalinwags, which had been rejected by the small
speculators and Jow brokers. Among the drovers—
mercenary as they are said to be—there was no small
amount of indignation expressed that any man could
be found heartless enough to offer such a mass of skin
and bene to our seldiers for beef. Even those which

\$ 75 per 100 lbs., while such brefas o ir coldiers were getting under the former contract—filled by Mr. Alberton—was sold yesterday at \$3.75."

—Upon this statement the editor of The Chicago

Tribune has the following, under the head of

boying cattle in our narket within a few days, on his Government contract, to be daughtered for army use. If the quality of the test does not create a mutiny among the religious will be become they are endowed with the patience as well as the courage of true heree. The 'acrage' and refuse of the yards, the leatest of lean kine, animals that would rived the stamp-inited steer with which Gov. Wi-e illustrated the develation of Virginia, constituted Mr. Maher's purchases and shipments. The rebellion will be suppressed I ag before these animals can be coaxed into anything like decent beef. " GOVERNMENT BEEF .- Mr. Hugh Maher has been

"We are far from finding fault with Mr. Maher. "We are far from finding fault with Mr. Maher.

Ha contract requires him to pet down the caule in
Harrisburg at \$3.99 per hundred. He boys them in
this market at \$2.57 \$2.75, paying doubtless as much
as \$1 per hundred freight. Strinkinge would inevitably eat up this narrow margin of profit, if the animals
were of a quality to admit of shrinkinge. Expenses of
feed and some kind of care, while extraction was also
be deducted. How can the contractor live if he buys
decent cattle at the market rates?

decest cattle at the mu ket rates?
"We will not undertake to explain the whys and "We will not undertake to explain the wave and wherefores of the Government best contract. But we insist that the soldiers of the Union are entitled to something better than these packages of bones, there assortments of hair tranks, which are being sent to assortments of hair tranks, which are being rent to them. It was once offered in explanation of Mr. Maher's low contract that he would realize his profits from the bides and tallow of the animals which he should purchase. These cattle may have lides, but it is certainly a long time since they experienced any tallow. For former particulate of the purchases on Government account, and the present state of the cattle market, we refer the reader to the careful report of our commercial editor in the appropriate column."

-To this we have one objection. "We are far from finding fault with Mr. Maher," says the editor. We are not far from it. He took this contract, well knowing what the quality of the stock was that had been furnished our defenders of Washington, and he virtually agreed to furnish bullocks according to sample at his own price, and the attempt to crowd upon the poer soldiers such contemptible scallawage as he is reported by Mr. Ballaptyne to have pure iased at Chicago ought to send him at once to the Provost Marshal of the nearest camp for a little wholesome discipline. He had no right to take the contract at a lower price than he could hones ly fill it. That is the opinion of The New-York Thibune of Mr. Hugh Maher. If he considers it a part of our eternal fault finding we cannot help it. We are at the end of our patience with swindling, lying, thieving army contractors. Our mildest wish to-ward Mr. Maher is that he may be caught some day in the camp of some of our New-York regiments that he has furnished with his "bull beef" from "old stage" and worse than "Virginian stump-tailed

We commend Hugh Maher, Government beef conractor, to the attention of the press and the public, and we arge the proper officers to refuse his wretched scallawags, and buy good wholesome bullocks instead and make his securities pay the damage. Our brave soldiers deserve good meat and bread-since they get little else-and should have it at any cost. And there be people, other than swindling jobbers, who think patriotism requires "cover up" and " keep dark" policy to be followed with regard to such transactions, we must abide their displeasure-for that is not our

LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN OF THE SIXIT-NINTH.

The following letter was sent to Capt. James B. Kirker of this city, by Col. Corcoran of the 69th Regiment, which is at present on the advance movement with the grand Army of the Union.

HEADQUARTERS 69TH REGIMENT, NEAR CENTREVILLE, Vr., July 18, 1861. Capt. James B. Kirker—My Dear Friend:

The night of the 16th, we remained at Vienna, and left next morning at 6 o'clock. Our march from there was very slow indeed, caused by the obstructions placed on the road by the Rebels, who had felled trees at several points, and through which we had to cut our way. Coming to sight of Fairfax Court-House, the enemy fied, leaving many articles behind them in their very hurried retreat. Three of their cavelry were made prisoners. We came along in double-quick time for about a mile, and many threw away blankets and haversachs. One column pushed onward toward Germantown, where the enemy had breastworks, and four guns moun ed, with about 900 infants, but as soon as our battery or ened upon them onward toward Germantown, where the enemy had breastworks, and four gams moused, with about 900 infantry, but as soon as our battery opened upon them they retired. From there we pushed on to this point, where the enemy were about 8,000 strong, but retired on our advance. From what we can learn, they are st Centreville, about 15,000 strong, and we start for there in a few minutes. The regiment is in good health and spirits, although they suffered much yesterday for want of water, as the enemy cut the ropes of all the wells along our line of march. Capt. Breshie received a flesh wound in the right shoulder by the secidental discharge of one of our own muskets yesierday. He will be quite well in about a week. I will have him sent back to the fort as soon as I can. I must close, as the regiment is falling into line. I remain, over yours truly,

line. I remain, ever yours truly, MICHAEL CORCORAN, Colonel.

OL WEBSTER'S REGIMENT IN BOSTON. PRESENTATION OF REGIMENTAL COLORS BY

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

The Massachusetts 12th Regiment of Infantry, Col. Fletcher Webster, were reviewed in Boston on Thursday by Gov. Andrew. After the review, the commissioners and the color-bearer and guard were ordered to the front and center, and the regimental colors were orought forward. The Hon. Edward Everett then supped forward, and addressed Col. Webster as follows:

Col. Webster: Our friend Mr. Debon, to whom

Col. Webster: Our friend Mr. Debon, to whom

Col. Webster: Our friend Mr. Debon, to whom

Col. Webster: Of the dealers assessed basings.

Col. Webster: Our friend Mr. Debon, to whom the plen ing onty of this day had been assigned, having been compoled by a somestic bersavement to foregoing performance, it has, by his particular request, devolved upon me. I regret, in common with you all, that this daty could not be decknarged by one who has watched the formation and progress of your corps with such triendly solicitude, from its first organization to the present nous. On his behalf, I bug to assure for that this interest, and that of the other friends of the Regiment, will remain undiminished after your departure; will fellow you to the field of daty; and that duty strenussaly, bravely performed, as I know it will be, will delight to welcome you home. I need not fell you that no ordinary degree of public expectation poes with you to the sear of war. Competent judges have pronounced most favorably of the materials of which your regiment is composed; of the spirit of discipling which germates to brother officers; of the many sense of responsibility evinced by yourof the manly sense of responsibility evinced by your self. I have been informed especially from Col. Fee

of the manly sense of responsibility evinced by yourself. I have been informed especially from Col. Fescenden, who has taken so active an interest in the regiment, that its condition, officers and men, is in all respects highly satisfactory, and such as cannot full to do credit to the service. As far as we can judge from its appearance at this time, these favorable representations are fully mented. We sympathize with you, Sir; we know that no erdinary devotion of time and labor will be needed, on your part, to fulfill the hopes of your friends and the demands of the public; but let the shadows of that great name which you bear—magai nonzing umbra—be, inder Divine Providence, like the pillar of cloud which guided the chosen people, and lead and cheer you in the arduous pathway of duty. You are entering Sir, with your patriotic associates, upon an autried field of duty, but you are descended from a stock which, in more than one generation, teaches lessons of loyal devotion. Your grandfather, Capt. Ebenezer Webster, a grave and thougatful man, was one of those brave frontier rangers who bore the brant of the seven years' war, in the wilderness which separated our then feeble settlements from Canada, and he stood with Stark at Beanlington. Your noble father, in defense of those brave frontier the Senate, not less arduous, not less decive than the conflicts of the field. Your only brother, following the impalse of a generous ambition, left his young life on the sickly plains of Mexico. On the fathily record that bears these proud memories, nothing less worthy than duty faithfully pe formed, danger bravely not, and the country honorably served, will ever, I an confident, be inserbed in connection with your name. By with no ordinary feelings of astisfaction that, on behalf of the patriotic ladies who take a friendly interest in the regiment, I new present you this beautiful barner, well assured that you and all in your command. half of the patriotic ladies who take a friendly interest in the regiment, I new present you this sometime hear ner, well assured that you and all in your command will repard it with grateful interest, as a token of their kind wishes and a peedge of their sympathy, and that you will look upon it with patriotic reverence, as the symbol of the Union, the emplem of the came you defend, and of the country you serve. It lears upon its field, as a motto, from that immortal speech of your father, the soul-stirring words, "Not a stripe aread or polluted, not a single star obscured." It is to maintain and bone to our soldiers for beef. Even those which were bought to give the drove something like the uppearance of cattle were coarse stage, which the poorest of our city batchers refused. If Gavernment accepts such stock, the impectors ought to be sentenced to cat the m and nothing clea. This will put the banks and the country in a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country prohibits the exportance of cattle were coarse stage, which the poorest of country by the government of the country prohibits the exportance of cattle were coarse or its one of all cotton from our ports, it ought to prove polluted, not a single star obscured. It is to miniman their high significance that the country in a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the Government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the Government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the Government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country prohibits the exportance of cattle were coarse to make the sacrifice as light as possible to the many data to the government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonissic position. If the government of the country to a very dangerous and perhaps antagonistic position. If the government of the country to a very dangerous and pe

Jamary, 1776. They have been boroe by the a miss of United America against a foreign every on hardfurth fields, from the enews of Canada to the bursting plaint of Mexico; with our navies they have circled the globe. They are now of played in defence of the Union itself, in this most unity teous and fractified war, and like that hely symbol, which the first Christian Emperor saw in the Heavens, they shall marched its I yall defended to victory. Your noble father, Sir, with prophetic foresight, uttered those some a words, "There can be no such thing as peaceful Secretion." Your country calls you to discharge your part in the duty, as imperative as it is sad, which that principle devolves on all good chiz no, each in his apprinciple devolves on all good chiz no, each in his appart in the duty, as imperative as it is said, with that principle devolves on all goot chizers, each in his appropriate space. You would gladly have avoided—we would all gladly have avoided—we would all gladly have avoided—the stern necessity which it hid upon us. We spake the words of combination and peace, till they impired nothing but contempt, and lavited ever new exaction on the part of our brithness to whom they were addressed, and it was not till they themselves had cried "Havoe, and let eighthe dogs of war," that the outraged spirit of a leyal scople was roused to a tardy resistance. Not upon us the dread responsitifity of the annatural spallist. Go there, sir, ga, my young friends all, to the field of Honor and Daty. Place yourselves cheerfully, scalonsly, wherever the orders of your noble Leader—our matchless Commandor-ir-Chief—shall summon you. Deem yourselves above Place yourselves cheerfully, realously, wherever the orders of your robbe Leader—our matchless Commander is Chief—shall summon you. Deem yourselves above all things fo tunate, that you are to serve andor the supreme command of a chieftam, as wise and pradent, as he is skillful and brave; who has the fortitues to resist the ardor, with which an imputient country is pressing for the bloody arbitrament of battle, and who deems it the greatest of victories to spare the lives of his own gallant men. Honored aloue of all our mentions officers, with the title and rank conferred but one before, and then on the Father of his Country, Lieutemant-General Scott remembers how Washington lay seemingly inactive for nine long months, within the lines (of which on youder hights you will see the remains) which one circled Boston, from with he allowed the enemy at last to depart without the loss of a man. He remembers that the cumpaigns of 1779 and 1780 pussed without a blow, struck by the force under Gen. Washington, and that after the power of the enemy was broken and the war virtually ended by the fall of Cornwallis in 1701, still for two years it was sllowed to lineer, and the hostile army remained and sturbed in his strong-hold at New-York. Gen. Scott remembers thus saude knows that it was precisely those Fabian delayatis courageous deliberation—by which alone the revolution could have been conducted to a triamphantiesne. And now, Sir, on behalf of the friends of the regiment, on behalf of this favoring and sympathetic multitude, I bid you, with your officers and men, God speed. The best wishes of those whom you leave behind will bear you company. The acamonics of Lexiogton, and Concord, and Bunker Hill, will hover round your march. The example of the Massachuse tarors who have preceded you will kindle your camination. Let the fair banner which I now confide to you be seen in the front of the battle. When it returns, in God's good time, with your reliant it is may come be aktorn and faded; but it will not, it shall not retur be seen in the trust of the battle. When it returns, in God's good time, with your regissent, it may come back torn and faded; but it will not, it shall not return dis-graced. Dust and blood may stain it; the from hall of battle may mar its beau full blazenry; it may hang in honorable tatters from its staff, butleyelty as d patriot-ism shall cling to the last shred—treachery shall blast it never, never, never. it never, never, never.

Mr. Everett was frequently interrupted with enthu-

Air. Everett was frequently interrupted with calculation cheers.

Col. Webster made an appropriate response.

The sanner is made of rich white silk, with a heavy gold band, and edged with blue. Co one sixe is the shield of the Union resting upon the State arms. In a scroll is the Websterian motto:

"Not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured."

Also the Latin motto:

"Not a stripe crased or polluted, nor a single star obsented."
Also the Lattu motto:

"Ense petit pla-itam—sub liberate quietem."
connecting the insignia of the State and the Union.
Upon the opposite side is the following use-dption:

"The Webser kegiment, April 21, 1811."
A halo of light, above the inscription, is set off by a war cloud at the bottom. An oak and famel wreath nearly surrounds the painting, connecting the first and last words of the motto. The staff is of lancewood, and the handle is elegantity wrought with the letter "W" carved upon it. The staff is surmounted by an engle. A fold of surin depends, lower down, bordered with gold and fringed. This is a French design, and gives the bunner a gorgeous appearance. gives the bunner a gorgeous appearance.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE REBELS.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE REBELS.

From The Charleston Mercury of July 8.

COITOS IS PEACE.

The Confederate States have had four instrumentalities to win them peace and the neknowledgment of their independence:—1. Negotiation, 2. Figuring on the seas, or privateering. 3. Fighting on land; and 4. Cotton.

Two of these instrumentalities have failed. Negotiation, by which we should have obtained the prompt acknowledgment of foreign nations of our independence, and thereby prove the desperate nature of the war on the part of the United States, and is—we have not obtained. We may hereafter negotiate very successfully with the great European nations when negotiation is not necessary to nid us in assuming the position as an independent nation of the earth, or when the want of our cotton shall foment their necessi ion and courted their recognition—but the object for which we send our Commissioners to Europe is lost. Our second course has also failed. Privateering, as a means to course a prace, by succepting the shipping of the United States from the seas, is at an east. France, Great Britain, and Spain have prohibited our privateers from carrying their pitzes taken by our privateers cannot be sold either in the ports into their ports; and we cannot bring them into our own, for they are blockaded. If the prizes taken by our privateers cannot be sold either in the ports of ioreign nations or our own, privateering cannot be successful in its money-making results, and consequently will be discontinued. The Commission is, therefore, a complete failure. These nations not only decline our friends up, but refuse variables of courtes, to which, as bel igerents, our greennations not only decline our friends up, but refuse vs illed under the laws and usages of nations.

to the Confinerate States. Of the two, judging by the manner the war has been many trotted and conducted with the two, we think cotton in the most reducted with the two, we think cotton in the most reducted. Fighting on land may go on a long time without any decisive results. We see it stated in the papers that the Previot stof the Confinerate States is decidedly of this opinion, for he continuously a five years' war. In our judgment, a five years' war is an imposeibility, either on the part of the United or the Confederate States. Both will be paralyzed and rained long before that time. But it is not is possible, about of that time, after elaborate and dil stery proparation, and protracted drilling on both sides, to have battle after battle for many months to come, without ending the war.

ending the war.

Cotton is far more speedy and certain in its operation. It is not confined in in influence to the continess of North America. It extends to Europe, and
appeals to all civilized actions to put an end to the war
which may prevent supplies necessary to the subsistence of millions of their people. We have only to
withdraw our Commissioners, dismiss all the foreign
consuls from our jorts, and hold on to our cotten, and
the armies of the United and Confederate States conetitute but a small portion of the population to be the armies of the United and Confederate States constitute but a small portion of the populati a to be killed by the war between them. Starvation in Europe will destroy fitly times more than rifles and cannon in America. And it must do it specifily. In six months there must be immense duirees, and in nue mouths convaisons, political, commercial, and so ial, in more than one country in Europe, if the cotton of the Confederate States is withheld from expertation. We can moke the foreign nations who require our cutton our friends—may, our allies against the United States, to put an end to the war which interfores with their necessities and welfare. Neither to Great Bitain nor France would a war with the United States be one-half as disastrous as the deprivation of the cotton of the Confederate States. The commerces

Britain nor France would a war with the United States be one-half as disastrous as the deprivation of the conton of the Confederate States. The commerce of the United States is nothing to them. On collon, therefore, more than on deprivately—on cellon more than on fighting on sea or land, do we vily for correling the recognition by foreign nations of the undependence of the Confederate States and the termination of the war.

But it we prohibit our cotton and tobacco from exportation, what will we do with it?

We can do a good deal with it. If the prohibition of the exportation of cotton interferes with the financial operation—now going on—of the drings a certain portion of the cotton crop to be sold and to be yested in Confederate bonds, other expedients, based on cotton, can be easily resorted to. If cotton cannot be exported, it ought not to be sold, for to set it will be a scarline. No one will give the foll value of cotton which be cannot sell, but will be obliged to store. If he purchases cotton under such circumstances, it will be at a diminished price on a speculation as to the durability of the war. And then the means to purchase the cotton will be by the reserved capital of the country, which is chiefly in bank. The banks will practically purchase the cotton at a specularive secrime. This will put the banks and the country in a very dangerous and perhaps untagonistic position. If the Government of the country prohibits the exporta-